LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & FISHERIES

OFFICE OF FISHERIES
INLAND FISHERIES SECTION

PART VI -B

WATERBODY MANAGEMENT PLAN SERIES

BLACK BAYOU LAKE
(Caddo Parish)

WATERBODY EVALUATION &
RECOMMENDATIONS

CHRONOLOGY

DOCUMENT SCHEDULED TO BE UPDATED EVERY THREE YEARS

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WATERBODY EVALUATION

STRATEGY STATEMENT

Recreational

Sportfish species are managed to provide a sustainable population while providing anglers the opportunity to catch or harvest numbers of fish adequate to maintain angler interest and efforts. Bass anglers are afforded the opportunity to catch an occasional trophy fish through the introduction of Florida largemouth bass.

Commercial

There is limited commercial fishing activity due to the low population of most commercial species. The commercial fisheries strategy for Black Bayou Lake is to allow harvest of commercial fish species to the extent possible given the physical characteristics of the lake and to the extent that conflicts with other user groups are minimized.

Species of Special Concern

No threatened or endangered fish species are found in this waterbody.

EXISTING HARVEST REGULATIONS

Recreational

Statewide regulations for all fish species see link below:

http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/fishing/regulations

Commercial

Statewide regulations on all species see link below:

http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/fishing/regulations

Fishing Gear

No additional restrictions beyond statewide regulations have been implemented for commercial or recreational fishing gear.

Parish Regulations

None

SPECIES EVALUATION

Recreational

Black Bayou Lake has been sampled periodically with various types of gear over the years, but has not been the subject of extensive fisheries sampling. Rotenone sampling was used exclusively from 1973 through 1993 to estimate annual biomass of the total fish population. Spring electrofishing samples were conducted in 1993, 1997, 2000, 2005, 2008, and 2014 to collect information specifically on largemouth bass and crappie populations. Fall electrofishing samples and forage samples were conducted in 1994, 1996, 2008, and 2014. Gill net sampling was conducted in 2001, 2005, 2011, and 2015 to sample larger-bodied fish and to monitor commercial species of fish (e.g., buffalo and common carp).

Submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) has historically been a limiting factor to the success of fisheries sampling in Black Bayou Lake. As early as 1961, sampling locations were altered to avoid excessive vegetation. Until 2014, SAV was potentially reducing sampling efficiency by making navigation difficult, fouling nets, and reducing visibility while electrofishing. In 2014, sampling efforts were shifted to the main open water portion of the reservoir where most of the recreational fishing occurs. Historical samples (including biomass sampling) showed that the catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) for fish populations were significantly lower in the tupelo gum forest portion of the lake than the open water areas due to poor habitat (Table 1). In an effort to increase sample size and reduce variation, new sampling stations were established in the main area of the lake.

Table 1. Comparisons in the mean number of fish collected per sample by gear type, by habitat type (main lake vs. tupelo gum forest), for Black Bayou Lake, LA, 1996-2011.

Sampling Gear	CPUE Main Lake Sites	CPUE Tupelo Gum Forest Sites
Spring Electrofishing	12.14	1
Fall Electrofishing	38.71	12
Gill Nets	41.5	6.6
Forage Sampling	1302.33	4

Largemouth Bass

Largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) are targeted for evaluation since they are indicative of the overall fish population due to their high position in the food chain. Electrofishing is the best indicator of largemouth bass abundance and size distribution, with the exception of large fish (i.e. > 5 lbs.). Sampling with gill nets provides better assessment of large bass and other large-bodied fish species. Until 1993, biomass (rotenone) sampling was used exclusively to sample the fisheries population on Black Bayou Lake. Figure 1 presents the standing crop estimates of largemouth bass in pounds per acre from 1954 until 1993. There may have been a slight decrease in the standing crop of largemouth bass on Black Bayou Lake during the period sampled, but at no point was the standing crop very high. The yearly average rose above 5 pounds per acre in only 6 of the 17 years that were sampled. Black Bayou Lake is a 70 year old reservoir, having been impounded in 1945. Reservoirs tend to produce the greatest biomass of fish in the first 4 to 5 years following impoundment. Productivity then tends to decrease as fertility of the impoundment decreases. Management strategies such as drawdowns or liming and fertilizing are utilized to

temporarily increase productivity in a reservoir. However, these measures are generally short lived and do not increase reservoir productivity beyond the peak that occurred in the early years.

In 1954, the spillway was raised on Black Bayou Lake in an effort to combat vegetation problems. Early biomass sampling was directed to monitor the response of the fish population to the new water level. During the first few years, standing crop estimates were reduced as the fish population was "diluted" and began to expand into the newly flooded areas. By 1959, standing crop estimates were increasing in response to the abundant forage now available in the lake. Over the years, the population stabilized as the reservoir aged and nutrients were reduced. A noticeable decrease had occurred by the 1980's.

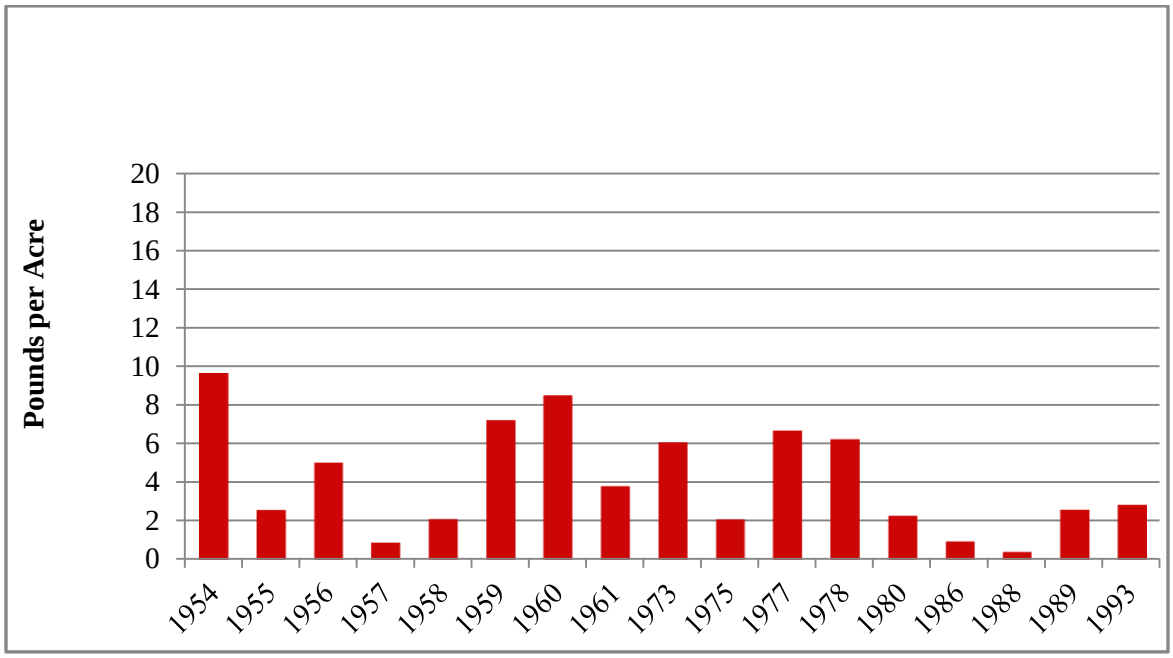

Figure 1. The average pounds per acre of largemouth bass collected from biomass (rotenone) sampling in Black Bayou Lake, LA from 1954 to 1993.

Catch Per Unit Effort and Size Distribution-

Electrofishing has been the primary sampling technique utilized on Black Bayou Lake in recent years. Results from spring electrofishing samples for stock-size (i.e., total length ≥ 8 in.) largemouth bass from 1993 – 2014 are presented in Figure 2. The sample taken in the spring of 2000 had a significantly higher CPUE than other samples.

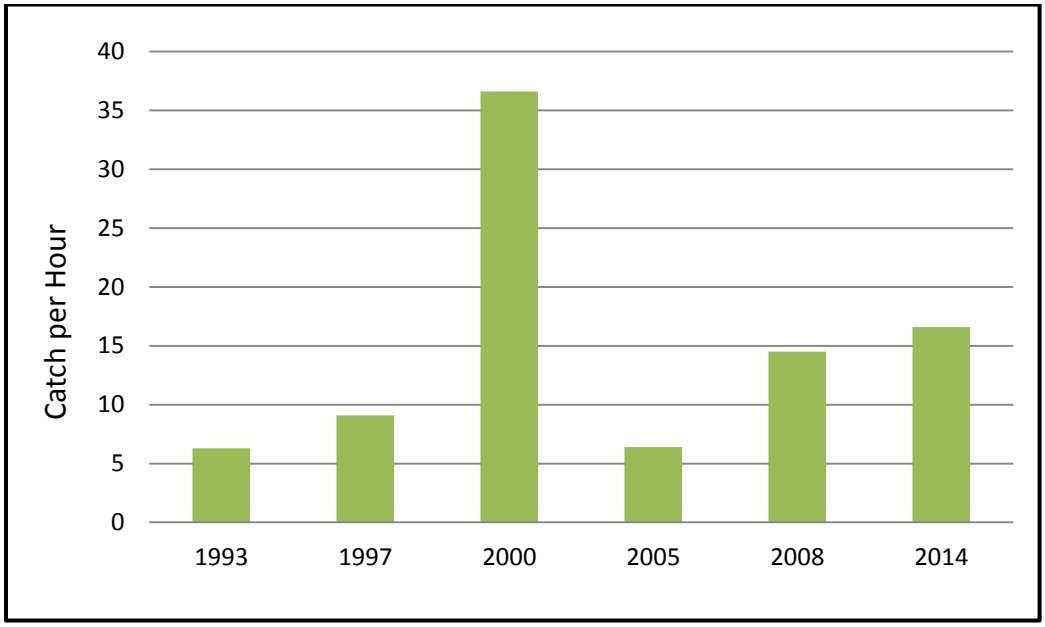

Figure 2. The catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE) for stock-size (8" and up) largemouth bass collected during spring electrofishing on Black Bayou Lake, LA from 1993-2014.

CPUE for stock-size largemouth bass from the fall electrofishing samples are shown in Figure 3 below. From available data, it is difficult to conclude that there has been a significant change in the population of stock-size largemouth bass in the time period of 1993 to 2014.

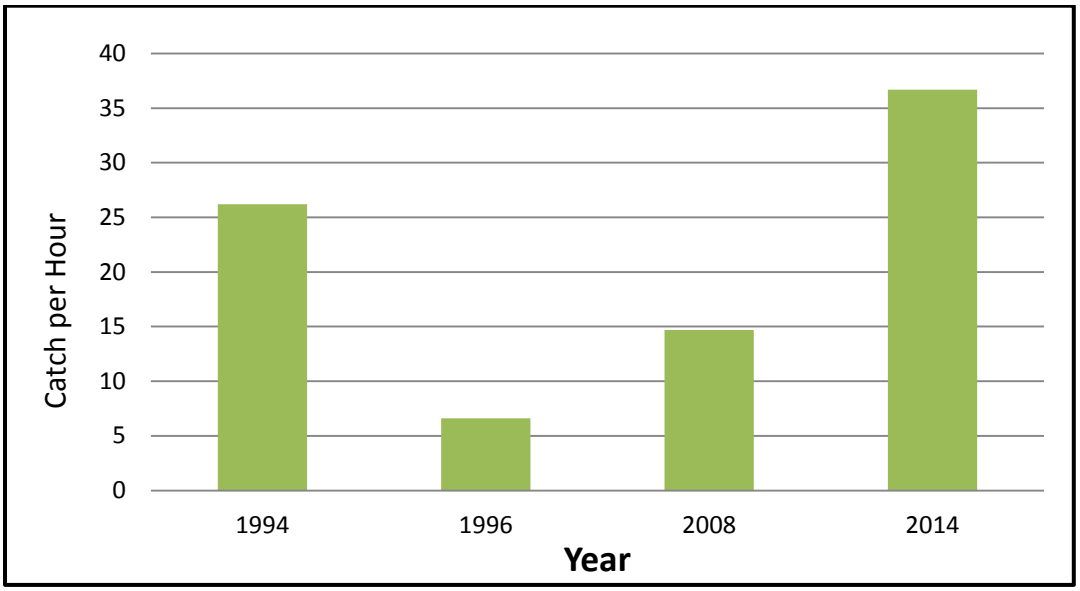

Figure 3. The catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE) for stock-size (8" and up) largemouth bass collected during fall electrofishing sampling on Black Bayou Lake, LA from 1994-2014.

Proportional stock density (PSD) and relative stock density (RSD) are indices used to numerically describe size-distribution (length) data. Proportional stock density compares the number of fish of quality-size (greater than 12 inches for largemouth bass) to the number of bass of stock-size [greater than 8 inches in total length (TL)]. The PSD is expressed as a percentage. A fish population with a high PSD consists mainly of larger individuals, whereas

a population with a low PSD consists mainly of smaller fish. Relative stock density compares the number of fish of a given size range to the number of bass of stock size. A common calculation used in fisheries management is for RSD-Preferred (RSD-P). This value compares the number of largemouth bass > 15 inches TL to the number of stock-size largemouth bass in the population. This is also commonly called RSD-15 values. Values for PSD and RSD – Preferred (> 15 inches in TL) from the spring electrofishing samples are shown in Figure 4. Ideal PSD and RSD-P values for largemouth bass range from 40-70 and 10-40, respectively. Data from spring and fall electrofishing samples since 1993 indicate that the indices fall within or exceed the desired ranges most years.

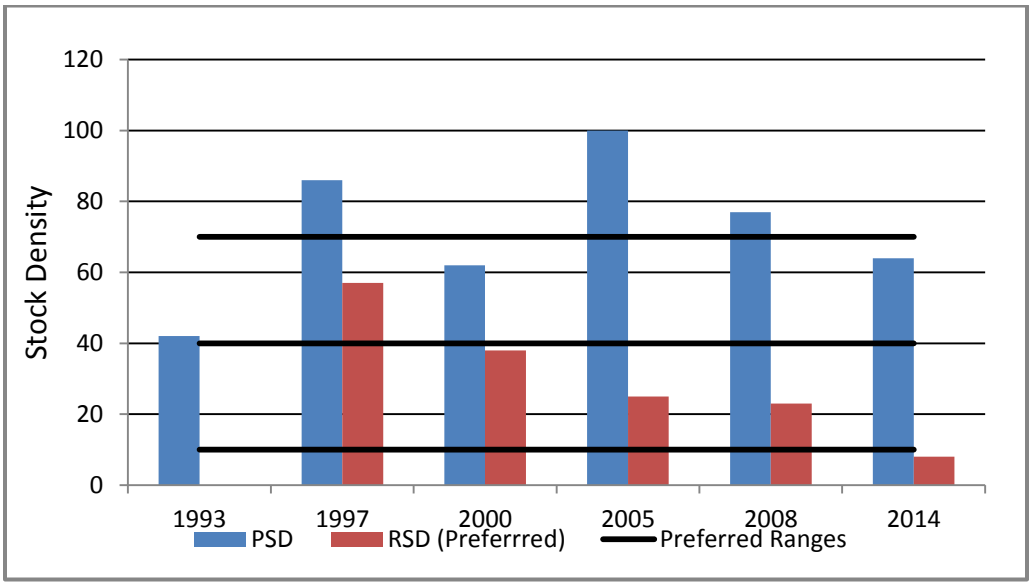

Figure 4. Size-structure indices for largemouth bass on Black Bayou Lake, LA, from 1993 to 2014 for spring electrofishing samples.

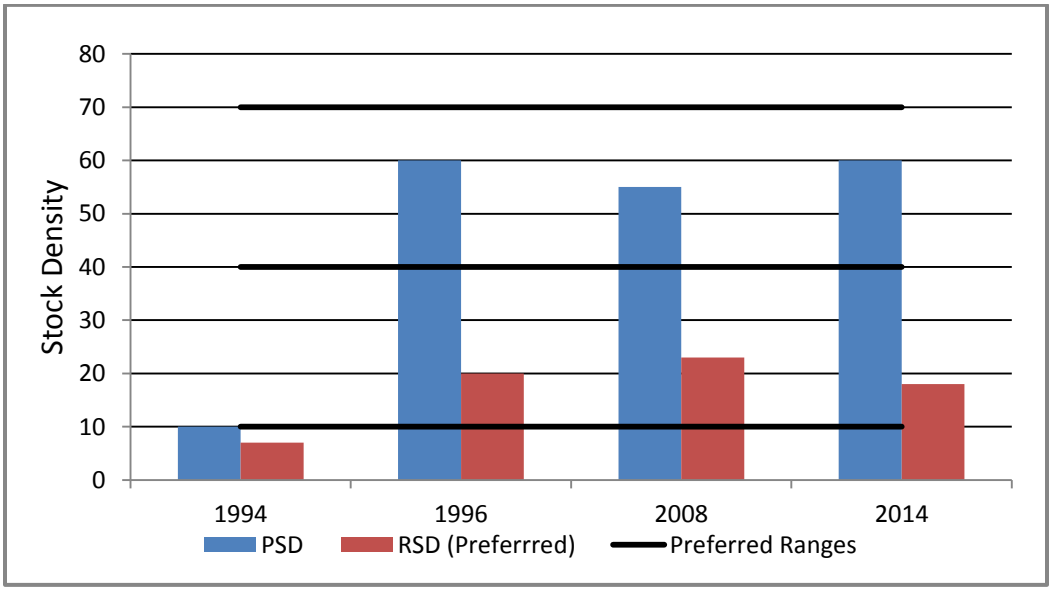

Figure 5. Size-structure indices for largemouth bass on Black Bayou Lake, LA, from 1994 to 2014 for fall electrofishing samples.

Standardized gill net sampling conducted on Black Bayou Lake may provide insight into the population of larger size largemouth bass not revealed with electrofishing sampling. Largemouth bass captured in gill nets during sampling in 2001-2015 are depicted in Figure 6. The results indicate a significant increase in the mean number of memorable- and trophy-size largemouth bass in recent years compared to earlier years. Anglers also now report catching larger fish. The percentage of the Florida genetic introgression in the bass population was indicated as 24% in the 2008 genetic sample.

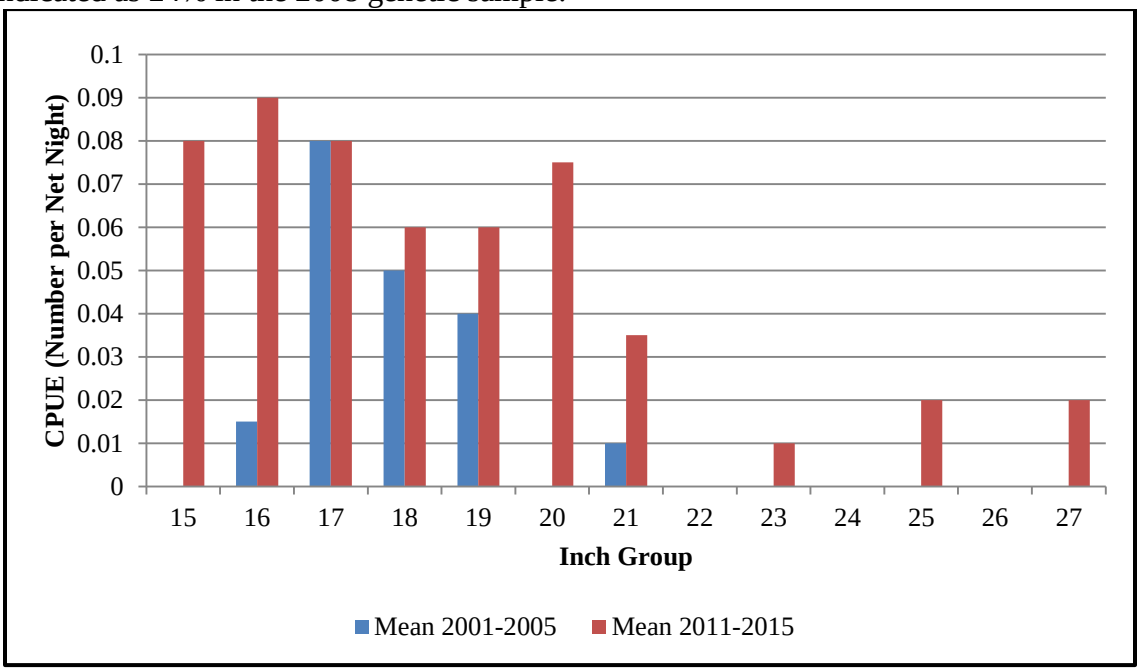

Figure 6. The Mean CPUE (number per net night/100' net) of largemouth bass collected during standardized gill net sampling on Black Bayou Lake (Caddo Parish), LA, 2001-2005 compared to 2011-2015.

Forage availability is measured directly through fall forage electrofishing results and indirectly through measurement of largemouth bass body condition or relative weight (Wr). Relative weight is the ratio of a fish's weight to the weight of a ''standard'' fish of the same length. The Wr index is calculated by dividing the weight of a fish by the standard weight for its length, and multiplying the quotient by 100. Largemouth bass Wr below 80 indicate a potential problem with forage availability.

Figure 7 illustrates the relative weight for stock-size and larger fish collected during fall electrofishing samples in 1994, 1996, 2008 and 2014. The Wr's were all above 90 which indicates that forage availability was adequate during this time period.

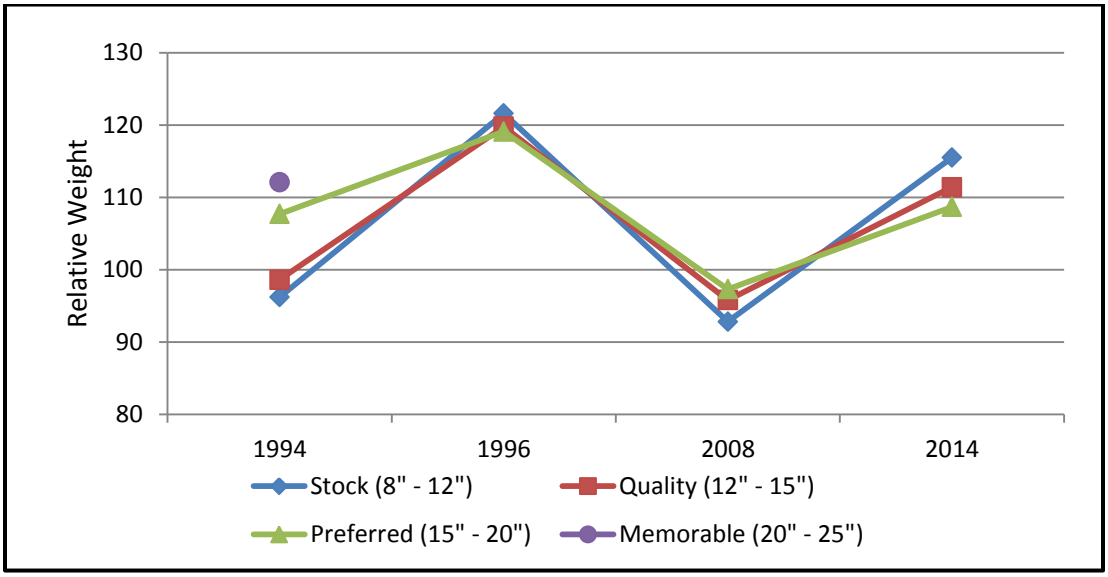

Figure 7. Relative weights of largemouth bass by size group collected during fall electrofishing from Black Bayou Lake, LA, from 1994 to 2014.

Forage samples were collected in conjunction with fall electrofishing samples (Figure 8). Only fishes ≤ 5 inches TL are considered as forage for the purpose of evaluating the available forage in the reservoir. Prior to 2014, only one 15-minute forage sample was taken each fall at a single station. There was concern that sampling at only one station might not represent the entire lake. Subsequently, protocols were changed to conduct four 225-second forage samples at four different locations. The 2008 sample illustrates the potential for erroneous results that exist with conducting only one sample per waterbody. This sample was taken near the Noah Tyson launch in an area with poor water quality and is not comparable to other years.

Lepomis spp. and fishes in the "Forage" category which consisted primarily of threadfin shad (*Dorosoma petenense*) and brook silversides, (*Labidesthes sicculus*) comprised the majority of the forage collected in the 1994 sample (Figure 8). Samples collected in subsequent years contained significantly lower numbers of these species of fishes ≤ 5 inches TL which would be available as forage for largemouth bass. High numbers of juvenile largemouth bass and black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*) were collected during the 1996 sample indicating good reproduction following the drawdown in 1995. Numbers of fish collected in the 2008 forage sample were alarmingly low with only 9 individuals of all species of fish collected during the 15 minute sample. This is likely due to the poor habitat in the upper end of the lake where the 2008 forage sample was conducted. Mostly bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), brook silversides, and threadfin shad were collected during the 2014 samples. The good condition of bass, as measured by their relative weights, does not coincide with the poor forage availability.

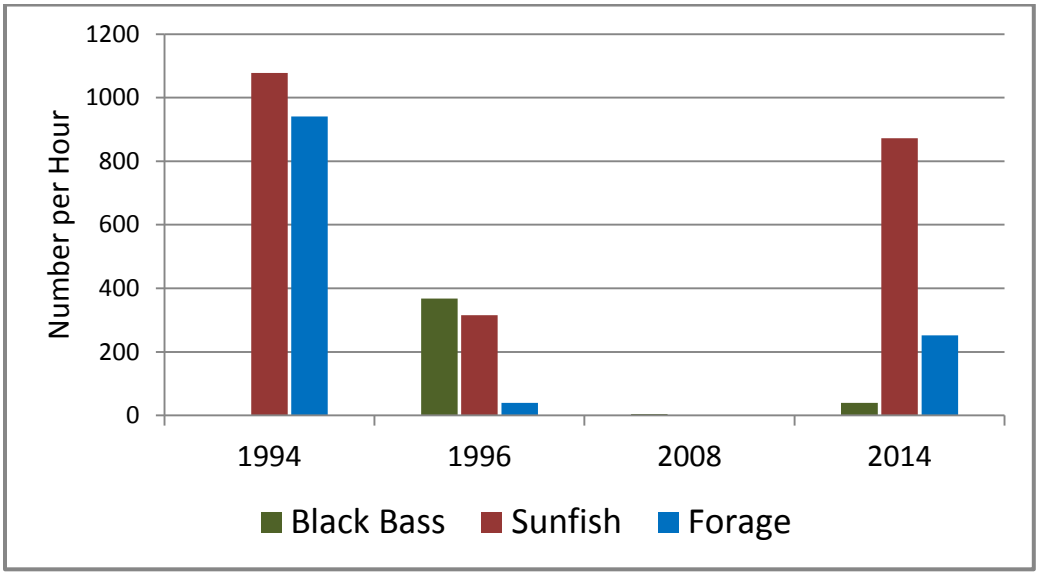

Figure 8. The mean CPUE in number per hour of fishes ≤ 5 inches TL from forage samples captured in Black Bayou Lake, (Caddo Parish), LA in 1994-2014.

Lepomis spp., along with threadfin shad comprised the majority of the biomass collected in these samples. Excluding the 2008 data from the analysis, there was an average of 21.06 pounds of forage collected per hour which included: 3.19 pounds black bass, 12.25 pounds sunfish, and 5.62 pounds of "forage" respectively.

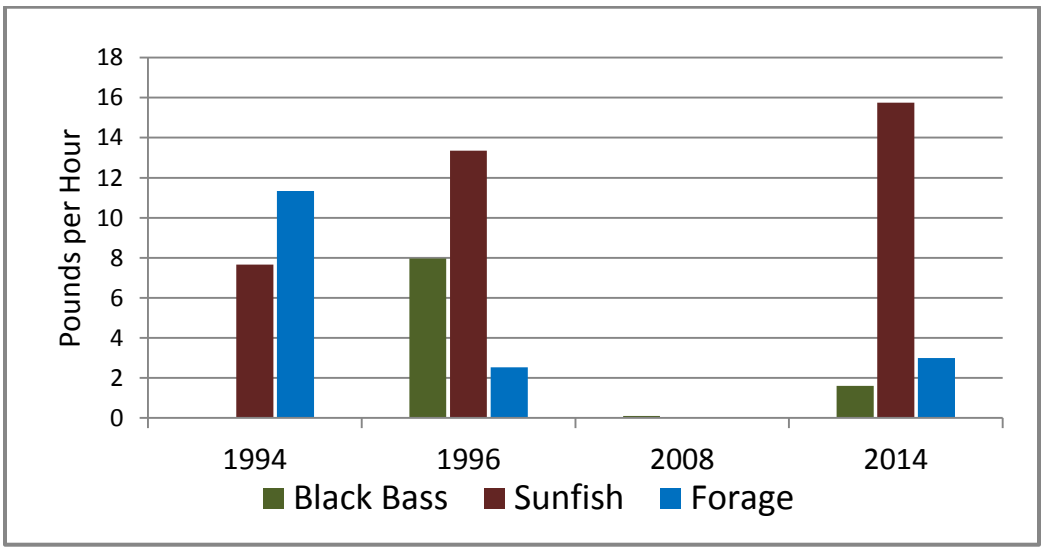

Figure 9. The mean CPUE in pounds per hour of fishes ≤ 5 inches TL from forage samples captured in Black Bayou Lake, (Caddo Parish), LA in 1994-2014.

Crappie

Crappie collected during biomass (rotenone) sampling conducted from 1954 to 1993 consisted primarily of black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*), as only a few individuals of white crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*) were collected. The CPUE of crappie averaged a relatively low 1.42 pounds per acre. Little change in the crappie population was observed during the period in which biomass sampling was conducted (Figure 10).

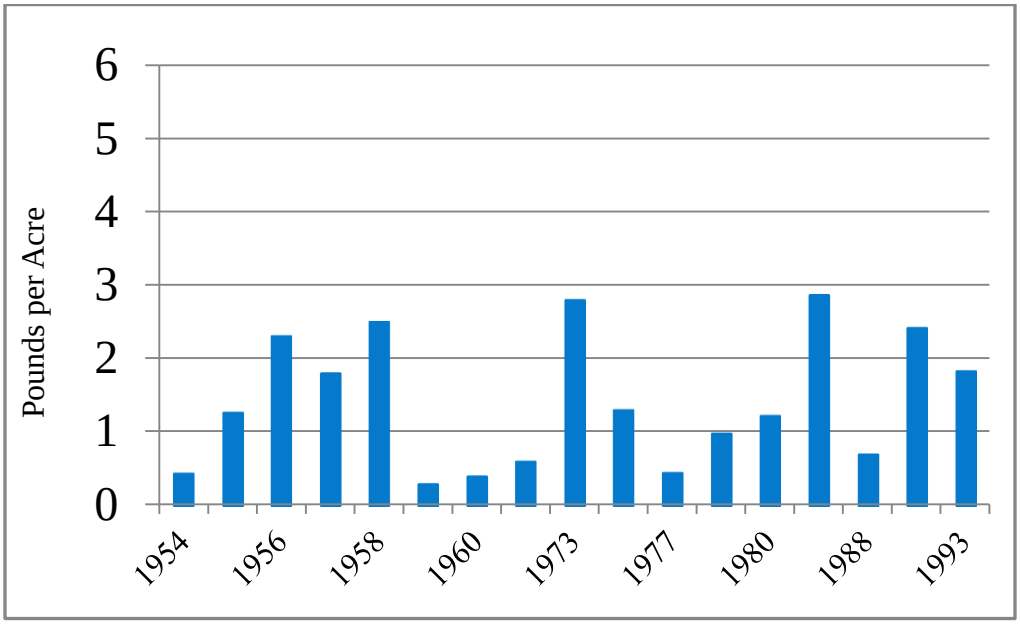

Figure 10. The mean CPUE in pounds per acre of crappie collected from Black Bayou Lake (Caddo Parish), LA, during biomass (rotenone) sampling from 1954 to 1993.

Few crappie were collected during spring and fall electrofishing samples from 1993 – 2014 as depicted in Figure 11. The population consisted primarily of black crappie as no white crappie were collected with electrofishing gear during the years sampled. Large numbers of small black crappie were collected during the fall 1996 sample indicating good reproduction following the drawdown in 1995.

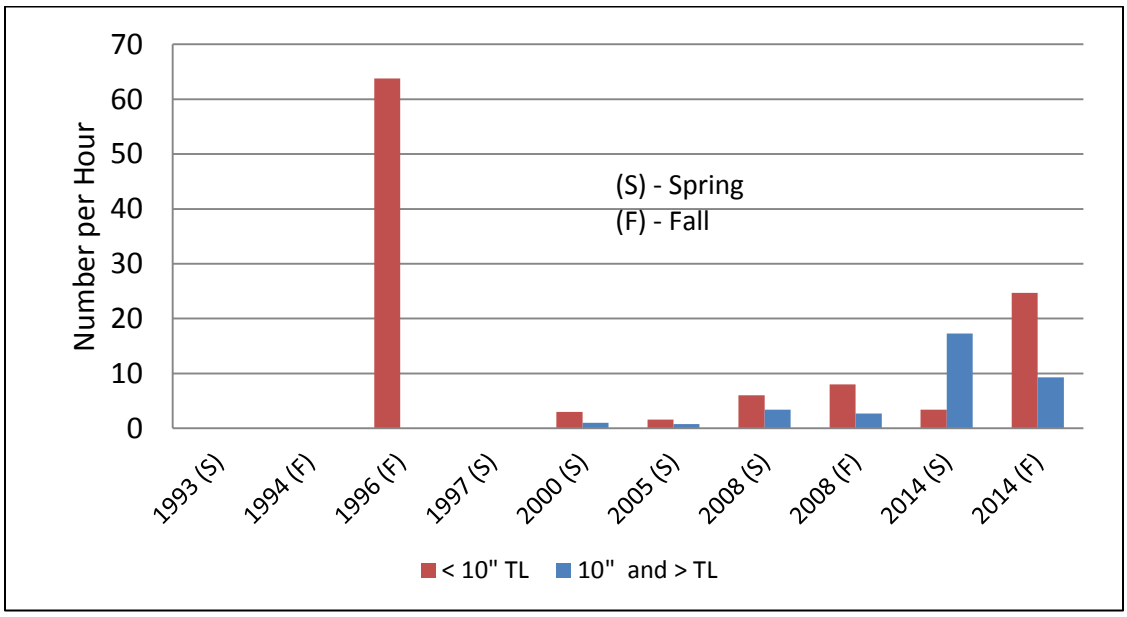

Figure 11. The mean CPUE of crappie collected from Black Bayou Lake, LA from 1993-2014.

A few white and black crappies have been collected with gill nets since 2001. Sample sizes are generally too low to make many inferences; however, gill net samples do indicate some larger crappies are present in the lake (Figure 12).

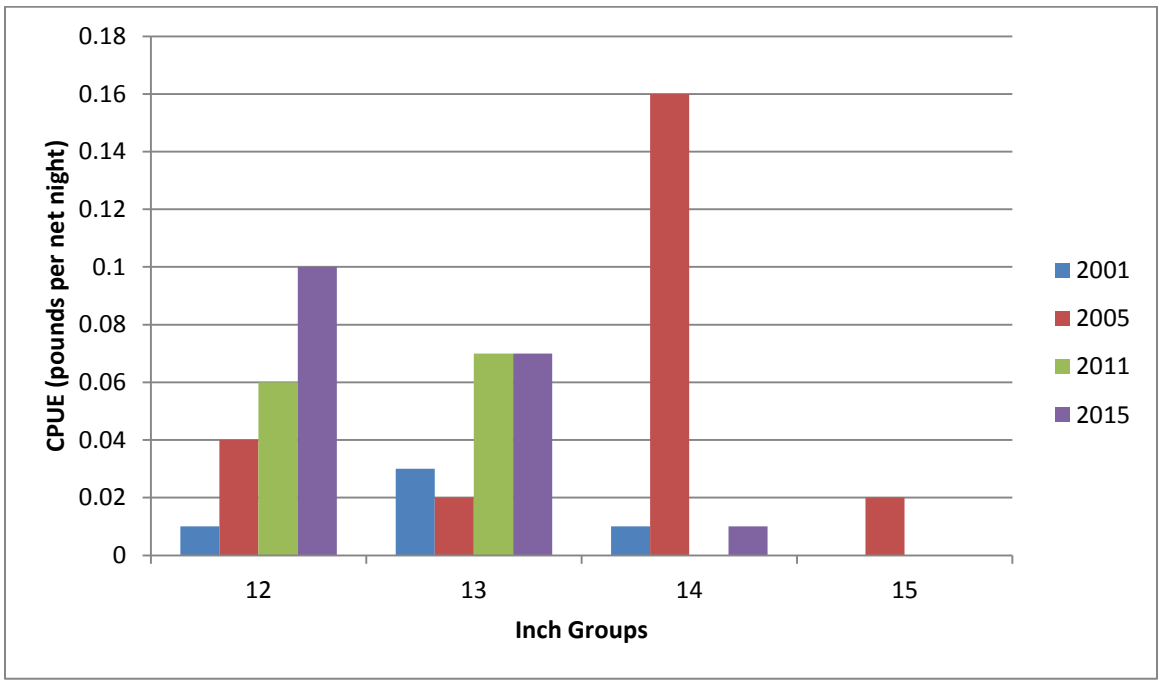

Figure 12. The mean CPUE of crappie collected with gill nets from Black Bayou Lake, LA from 2001 to 2015.

Crappie fishing is very popular among local anglers on Black Bayou Lake. LDWF sampling is not likely indicative of the overall crappie population. Investigations made during fish kills indicate that crappie are abundant on the lake, but simply have not been adequately sampled by current techniques.

In recent years, LDWF has used lead net gear to collect better information on crappie populations. Although lead nets have not yet been fished on Black Bayou Lake, plans are to assess the crappie population using lead nets in the future.

Commercial

Historical biomass sampling on Black Bayou Lake indicates that while several commercial species such as freshwater drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*), channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), spotted gar (*Lepisosteus oculatus*), and bigmouth buffalo (*Ictiobus cyprinellus*) were present in the lake, they were not particularly abundant (Figure 13).

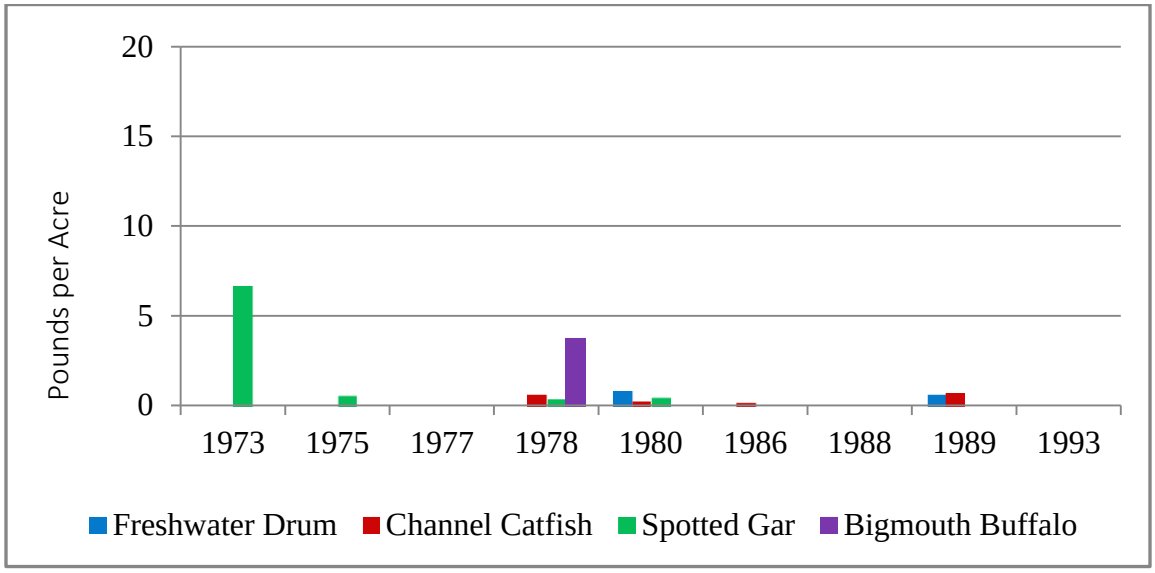

Figure 13. The mean CPUE of commercial fish collected in Black Bayou Lake (Caddo Parish), LA, from 1973 to 1993.

Gill nets-

Standardized sampling with gill nets was conducted on the lake in 2001, 2005, 2011 and 2015. The CPUE of smallmouth buffalo (*Ictiobus bubalus*) increased significantly in the 2011 and 2015 samples (Figure 14). Currently there is limited commercial fishing activity on Black Bayou Lake; gill nets are used by one or two commercial fishermen during the late winter and early spring to target the buffalo in the lake. This activity takes place when the submerged aquatic vegetation is at low densities, as the remainder of the year the aquatic vegetation is not conducive to fishing commercial gear in the lake. The numerous stumps and the cypress / tupelo gum forest also hinder commercial fishing activities on the lake.

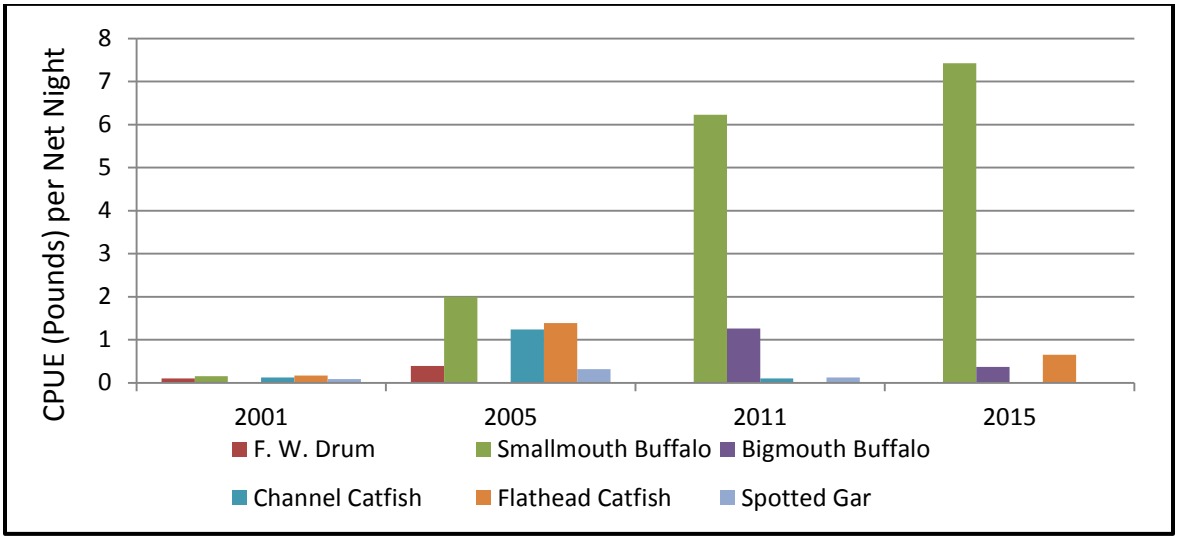

Figure 14. The mean CPUE of various commercial fishes in Black Bayou Lake (Caddo Parish), LA for sample years 2001, 2005, 2011, and 2015.

HABITAT EVALUATION

Aquatic Vegetation

Prior to the initial occurrence of giant salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) in 2007, LDWF recommendations included a series of three mid-summer drawdowns. The control gates were to be opened July 15 and closed by mid-November of the same year. This plan was not endorsed by the Black Bayou Watershed Commission. With the discovery of giant salvinia, the recommendation was initially rescinded due to concerns that any reduction in competition from other aquatic plants would result in a rapid expansion of giant salvinia.

Observations made during the fall of 2011 indicated that approximately 90% of Black Bayou Lake was covered with submerged aquatic vegetation. The infestation was comprised predominately of hydrilla. Fanwort, bladderwort, and coontail were also problematic on the lake. Large mats of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) were found on the upper end of the lake with giant salvinia mixed in. Despite its growth potential, giant salvinia was estimated to cover less than 5% of the lake.

Hydrilla continued to spread in 2012 and covered nearly 90% of the lake by early summer. After meeting with the lake commission, it was decided to initiate an abbreviated summer drawdown followed by triploid grass carp stockings to control the expanding hydrilla. The control structure was opened on June 1, 2012 but problems soon arose. Water flowing from the deteriorating structure began to erode the ground on the back side of the dam and threaten the integrity of Louisiana Hwy. 2. The gates were closed after a few weeks and the plan had to be temporarily abandoned. The lake dewatered approximately 30 inches and remained at that level much of the summer. Submerged vegetation was reduced the following growing season in areas that sufficiently dewatered. LADOTD has proposed repairs to the structure to once again make it operable. Funding has not been available to date for the repairs.

During 2013, giant salvinia became the dominant plant on the lake following the reduction of competing vegetation from the 2012 drawdown. By March, there were over 1,000 acres of giant salvinia found on the Black Bayou. In September, a containment boom was stretched across the lake near where the tupelo forest begins. The boom was to prevent large amounts of the salvinia contained in the heavily forested portion of the lake from entering the main lake. Fisheries habitat is highly degraded in this forested area and does not support much of a fish population. Dissolved oxygen levels are hypoxic most of the year in this area due to the large volume of organic substrate. Herbicide efforts were concentrated in the lower portion of the lake. Giant salvinia was densely matted several layers thick and covered approximately 1,270 acres below the boom. 17,500 adult triploid grass carp were stocked into Black Bayou Lake in December of 2013 to combat the chronic submerged vegetation problems.

This concentrated herbicide effort was effective. A survey conducted on December10, 2013 showed that the salvinia had been reduced to 911 acres. The mats began to thin and could then be dispersed by winds and currents. The watershed experienced considerable rainfall during the winter of 2013-2014. Much of the salvinia on the lower portion of the lake was flushed over the spillway by multiple high water events. A severe winter has also diminished salvinia on Black Bayou Lake.

In 2014, giant salvinia quickly returned to problematic levels by early summer, especially in the heavily forested area of the lake. The integrated approach of utilizing containment booms along with concentrated herbicide applications kept the lower portion of the lake open

all year for anglers and hunters alike. It was estimated that giant salvinia and emergent vegetation covered approximately 1,950 acres of the timbered portions of the lake by September. Submerged aquatic vegetation did not expand even in areas where salvinia has not blocked sunlight penetration. It appears that the triploid grass carp stocked in 2013 are at adequate numbers to control the submerged vegetation. Fisheries sampling indicated the grass carp are abundant and growing.

Following another severe winter in 2014-15, salvinia was once again problematic in the tupelo forest portion of the lake by June. However, control efforts including the containment boom helped keep as much as 1,900 acres of the main-lake portion of the lake relatively vegetation free and available for recreational use. Again, herbicide efforts were concentrated in the main-lake area. No live submerged vegetation was found during the June 2015 type map survey.

Substrate

The substrate of Black Bayou Lake is composed of moderately to poorly drained loam. Organic content is generally high throughout the lake due to accumulations from abundant aquatic vegetation and annual leaf fall contributions from the dense cypress / tupelo forests in the upper end of the lake. Suitable fish spawning substrate is limited along the shoreline of the lower end of the lake.

Complex Cover

Complex cover in Black Bayou Lake consists primarily of stumps, aquatic vegetation, scattered cypress trees, piers and boathouses in the lower end of the lake. The primary complex cover in the upper end is the dense cypress / tupelo forest in addition to aquatic vegetation along with some piers and boathouses.

CONDITION IMBALANCE / PROBLEM

Black Bayou Lake is typical of many impounded natural swamps in that eutrophication has been accelerated by an altered hydrological regime. Aquatic vegetation and leaf litter from the dense forest canopy combine to contribute many tons of organic matter to the lake bed annually. In a natural swamp, periods of low water in the late summer/early fall allow for decomposition of organic matter through the process of aerobic decomposition. Without exposure to air, leaf litter and dead aquatic vegetation decompose through the much slower process of anaerobic decomposition. When the anaerobic process cannot keep pace with annual contributions of organic material, excess material accumulates. Declines in water quality and fish productivity are associated with organic material accretion.

Excessive aquatic vegetation has been a chronic problem in Black Bayou Lake since impoundment. In 1955, the spillway was raised 4 feet in an effort to reduce aquatic vegetation and improve fisheries. The action was not successful. The problem of excessive aquatic vegetation has become even more acute with the introduction of non-native invasive species, including egeria, hydrilla, and giant salvinia. Currently, giant salvinia covers nearly the entire upper half of the lake.

Currently, drawdowns of Black Bayou Lake are not available as a management tool until erosion issues and repairs to the dam and control structure are addressed by Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LADOTD).

CORRECTIVE ACTION NEEDED

Black Bayou Lake is a typical example of an aging eutrophic lake as it has a significant accumulation of organic material on the lake bed from leaf litter and dead aquatic vegetation. The lake is in need of renovation actions that could provide for oxidation of the highly organic substrate. Giant salvinia has now expanded coverage in Black Bayou Lake. Mid-summer drawdowns on nearby Lake Bistineau have proven effective in managing giant salvinia and reducing organic substrate. At this time, a drawdown is not possible due to erosion issues with the outflow pipe. LADOTD has designed plans to repair the structure but funding has been unavailable.

Controls for aquatic vegetation are generally categorized into three broad groups; chemical, physical, and biological. Because of the tremendous expense associated with chemical treatments to submerged vegetation, LDWF herbicide applications are primarily confined to emergent species (i.e., water hyacinth, alligator weed, and salvinia).

Physical controls include actions to contain and even harvest vegetation, but the most common involves water fluctuation. Water fluctuations that mimic the historic water level regime of Black Bayou could provide habitat improvement. In consideration of shoreline property owners, springtime high water levels would not be intentionally duplicated. However, low water periods that naturally occur in the late summer and fall are duplicated with drawdowns.

A review of Black Bayou Lake drawdowns reveals that benefits have been inconsistent. Table 4 in MP-A provides evidence that local weather factors are a primary influence to the outcome of drawdowns as a management action. Unseasonable weather, including heavy rainfall or warm winter temperatures has undermined the success of some efforts. Benefits have also been enhanced due to weather. Low rainfall and cold winter temperatures during the 1996-97 drawdown provided increased aquatic vegetation control. Such unpredictable and uncontrollable factors should simply be acknowledged as a possibility with each drawdown proposal. Drawdowns timed to mimic the natural annual hydrologic regime remain as the most prudent action to achieve desired benefits with regard to fisheries management and habitat improvement.

The maximum drawdown capability of Black Bayou Lake is limited to 6 feet below normal pool elevation due to sediment accumulations near the control structure. The control structure is in poor condition, but was operable as of 2012. Erosion concerns in the outflow channel forced the cancellation of the drawdown in 2012. The Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) have designed plans to replace the control gates and outflow pipe to allow for additional dewatering capability. The project has been proposed each year since 2013, but funding has been unavailable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Aquatic vegetation levels should be monitored closely on Black Bayou Lake each year. A vegetation type map survey will be conducted in June to map the changes in the vegetation community of the lake. With the expansion of giant salvinia, it is likely that there will be a continued shift to more floating vegetation and less submerged vegetation. This survey will also help to evaluate the success of the 2013 triploid grass carp stockings and determine if future stockings are needed.

2. Replacement of the Black Bayou water control and outflow structures is recommended to facilitate water fluctuation.

3. A series of three successive summertime drawdowns are recommended for Black Bayou Lake. The drawdowns would provide control of giant salvinia and a reduction of organic substrate. The control gates should be opened July 15 to allow for a 5 foot reduction in water level. The lake should be de-watered at a rate of 3-4 inches per day. A 60 day drawdown period should commence when the target level of 5 feet below pool stage is achieved. Control gates should be closed and Black Bayou Lake should be allowed to refill upon completion of the 60 day period.

4. Summertime drawdowns include risks as well as benefits. The risks include an increased potential for fish kills due to low dissolved oxygen. At least 30 days before implementation of the drawdown series recommended above, details of potential risks and benefits will be provided to lake users in a well-publicized meeting. No drawdowns will be implemented without concurrence of the Black Bayou Watershed Commission.

5. During the low water period, an evaluation of the lake bed will be conducted to locate isolated waters containing aquatic vegetation. When such areas are found, total water volume treatments of Galleon® (penoxsulam) or Avast SC® (fluridone) will be considered. Galleon® should be used at a concentration of 15 ppb, while Avast SC® should be applied at 20 – 45 ppb. To reduce cost, Galleon should be used where water hyacinth is present. Avast should be used where water hyacinth is absent.

6. Foliar herbicide applications will continue to be conducted to control emergent and floating vegetation (primarily giant salvinia) in Black Bayou Lake in accordance with the approved LDWF Aquatic Herbicide Application Procedure. Giant salvinia will be treated with diquat (0.75 gal/acre) and a non-ionic surfactant (0.25 gal/acre) from November 1 through March 31. Outside of that time frame, salvinia will be controlled with a mixture of glyphosate (0.75 gal/acre) and diquat (0.25 gal/acre) with Turbulence (0.25 gal/acre) and Air Cover (12 oz. /acre) surfactants.

7. Continue salvinia weevil stockings each year with efforts concentrated in the heavily timbered portion of the lake where herbicide applications are limited.

8. Containment boom has proven to be an effective tool in Black Bayou Lake. The boom will continue to be utilized to contain floating vegetation in the upper portion of the lake. LDWF will move the boom as necessary for maximum efficiency. The boom will be removed at such time as it is no longer necessary for vegetation control.

9. Standardized sampling will continue as scheduled to monitor fish populations. Results from standardized sampling will be used to determine future management recommendations.

10. LDWF will continue to maintain a containment boom near the Nance Park launch to aid boaters in accessing the lake with fewer impacts by floating vegetation.

11. Stock Florida largemouth bass fingerlings as per the official LDWF Stocking Policy. Florida largemouth bass should be stocked as available.